

# PUN

3. Piercing; sharp.  
Thou canst set him on the rack;  
Incise him in a wooden tow'r,  
With pungent pains on ev'ry side;  
So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
4. Acrimonious; biting.  
It conflicts chiefly a sharp and pungent manner of speech;  
but partly in a facetious way of jesting. *Dryden.*  
PUNICE. *n. f.* A wallouse; a bug. *Hudibras. Answer.*  
PUNICEOUS. *adj.* [puniceus, Lat.] Purple. *Diſt.*  
PUNINESS. *n. f.* [from puny.] Pettiness; smallness.  
To PUNISH. *v. a.* [puniō, Lat.]  
1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.  
Your purpos'd low correction  
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches  
Are punished with. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
If you will not hearken, I will punish you seven times  
more for your fins. *Lev. xxvi. 18.*  
2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.  
PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [punifſſable, Fr. from puniſſ.] Worthy of  
punishment; capable of punishment.  
Theft is naturally *puniſſable*, but the kind of punishment is  
poſitive, and ſuch lawful, as men ſhall think with diſcretion  
convenient to appoint. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 9.*  
Sith creatures, which have no underſtanding, can ſhew no  
will; and where no will is, there is no fin; and only that  
which finneſh, is ſubject to puniſhment; which way ſhould  
any ſuch creature be *puniſſable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*  
Their bribery is leſs *puniſſable*, when bribery opened the  
door by which they entred. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
PUNISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from puniſſable.] The quality of  
deſerving or admitting puniſhment.  
PUNISHER. *n. f.* [from puniſſ.] One who inflicts pains for a  
crime.  
This knows my puniſher; therefore as far  
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton.*  
PUNISHMENT. *n. f.* [punifſſement, Fr.] Any infliction impoſed  
in vengeance of a crime.  
The houſe of endleſs pain is built thereby;  
In which ten thouſand tortures of puniſhments  
The curſed creatures do eternally torment. *Fa. Queen.*  
Unless it were a bloody murderer,  
I never gave them condign puniſhment. *Shakeſp.*  
Thou, through the judgment of God, ſhalt receive juſt  
punishment for thy pride. *2 Mac. vii. 36.*  
Is not deſtruction to the wicked? and a ſtrange puniſhment  
to the workers of iniquity? *Job xxxi. 3.*  
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues;  
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat;  
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden.*  
The rewards and puniſhments of another life, which the  
Almighty has eſtabliſhed, as the enforcements of his law,  
are of weight enough to determine the choice, againſt what-  
ever pleaſure or pain this life can ſhew. *Locke.*  
PUNITION. *n. f.* [punition, Fr. puniſſio, Lat.] Punishment. *Ans.*  
PUNITIVE. *adj.* [from punio, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting  
punishment.  
Neither is the cylinder charged with fin, whether by God  
or men, nor any punitive law enacted by either againſt its  
rolling down the hill. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
PUNITORY. *adj.* [from punio, Lat.] Punishing; tending to  
punishment.  
PUNK. *n. f.* A whore; a common prostitute; a ſtrumpet.  
She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid,  
widow, nor wife. *Shakeſp. Measure for Measure.*  
And made them fight, like mad or drunk,  
For dame religion as for *punk*. *Hudibras.*  
Near theſe a nurſery erects its head,  
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,  
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryden.*  
PUNSTER. *n. f.* [from pun.] A quibbler; a low wit who en-  
deavours at reputation by double meaning.  
His mother was couſin to Mr. Swan, gameſter and punſter  
of London. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at baſſet and ombre.  
One is for ſetting up an aſſembly for baſſet, where none  
ſhall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Add.*  
When a duke to Janſen punts at White's,  
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,  
Satan himſelf feels far leſs joy than they. *Pope.*  
PUNY. *adj.* [puiſ nē, Fr.]  
1. Young.  
2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.  
Is not the king's name forty thouſand names?  
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* ſubject ſtrikes  
At thy great glory. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*  
Know me not,  
Left that thy wives with ſpits, and boys with ſtones,  
In *puny* battle ſlay me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
Drive  
The *puny* habitants; or if not drive,  
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

# PUP

- This frienſhip is of that ſtrength, as to remain unſhaken  
by ſuch aſſaults, which yet are ſtrong enough to ſhake down  
and annihilate the frienſhip of little *puny* minds. *South.*  
Jove at their head aſcending from the ſea,  
A ſhoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*  
PUPPY. *n. f.* A young unexperienced untaught wretch.  
Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puppy* in this ſin;  
it ſpoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this  
vice. *South's Sermons.*  
To PUP. *v. n.* [from puppy.] To bring forth whelps; to ſuck  
a bitch bringing young.  
PUPIL. *n. f.* [pupilla, Lat.]  
1. The apple of the eye.  
Looking in a glaſs, when you ſhut one eye, the *pupil* of  
the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and  
his *pupil* ſhall contract itſelf very much to exclude the light;  
as when after we have been ſome time in the dark, a bright  
light is ſuddenly brought in and ſet before us, till the *pupils* of  
our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and con-  
tract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *Mure.*  
The rays, which enter the eye at ſeveral parts of the *pupil*,  
have ſeveral obliquities to the glaſſes. *Newton's Opticks.*  
2. [Pupille, Fr. pupillus, Lat.] A ſcholar; one under the care  
of a tutor.  
My maſter ſues to her, and ſhe hath taught her ſuitor,  
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shakeſp.*  
One of my father's ſervants,  
With ſtore of tears this treaſon 'gan unfold,  
And ſaid my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*  
If this arch-politician find in his *pupils* any remorse, any  
fear of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God  
hath for great need of men's ſouls, that he will accept them  
at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*  
Tutors ſhould behave reverently before their *pupils*. *L'Eſt.*  
The great work of a governor is, to ſettle in his *pupil* good  
habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*  
3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian.  
Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,  
What are the grounds  
To undertake to young ſo vaſt a care? *Dryden.*  
So ſome weak ſhoot, which eſe would poorly riſe,  
Jove's tree adopts, and liſts him to the ſkies;  
Through the new *pupil* ſoft'ning juices flow,  
Thruſt forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tidd.*  
PUPILAGE. *n. f.* [from pupil.]  
1. State of being a ſcholar.  
The ſeverity of the father's brow, whiſt they are under  
the diſcipline of *pupilage*, ſhould be relaxed as faſt as their age,  
diſcretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*  
2. Wardſhip; minority.  
Three ſons he dying left, all under age,  
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern  
Uſurp'd the crown, during their *pupilage*;  
Which the infant's tutors gathering to fear,  
Them cloſely into Armorick did bear. *Fairy Queen.*  
PUPILARY. *adj.* [pupillaire, Fr. pupillaris, Lat. from pupil.]  
Pertaining to a pupil or ward.  
PUPPET. *n. f.* [poupée, Fr. pupus, Lat.]  
1. A ſmall image moved by men in a mock drama; a wooden  
tragedian.  
Once Zelmane could not ſtir; but that as if they had been  
*puppets*, whoſe motion ſtood only upon her pleaſure, Baſilius  
with ſerviceable ſteps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would fol-  
low her. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Divers of them did keep in their houſes certain things made  
of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*. *Abbot.*  
His laſt wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and  
complaifance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by  
clock-work. *Arbutnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*  
As the pipes of ſome carv'd organ move,  
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*  
In flood impotence he ſpeaks,  
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* ſqueaks. *Pope.*  
2. A word of contempt.  
Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, ſhalt be ſhewn  
In Rome as well as I. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*  
Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet*!  
PUPPETMAN. *n. f.* [puppet and man.] Maſter of a puppet-  
ſhow.  
Why is a handſome wife ador'd  
By every coxcomb but her lord?  
From yonder puppetman inquire,  
Who wiſely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*  
PUPPETSHOW. *n. f.* [puppet and ſhow.] A mock drama per-  
formed by wooden images moved by wire.  
Tim, you have a taſte I know,  
And often ſee a *puppetſhow*. *Swift.*  
To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently  
carry him to the *puppetſhow*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
A pre-

# PUR

- A preſident of the council will make no more impreſſion  
upon my mind, than the ſight of a *puppetſhow*. *Pope.*  
PUR. *n. f.* [poupée, Fr.]  
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.  
He  
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,  
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shakeſp.*  
The rogues ſighted me into the river with as little remorse,  
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen  
in the litter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The ſow to the bitch ſays, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Eſt.*  
Nature does the *puppy's* eyelid cloſe,  
Till the bright ſun has nine times ſet and roſe. *Gay.*  
2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.  
I ſhall laugh myſelf to death at this *puppy* headed monſter;  
a moſt ſcurvy monſter! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*  
Thus much I have added, becauſe there are ſome *puppies*  
which have given it out.  
I found my place taken up by an ill-bred awkward *puppy*,  
with a money bag under each arm. *Addiſon's Guardian.*  
To PUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.  
PUREBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from poreblind, which is ſtill  
uſed in Scotland; pore and blind.] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted.  
Speak to my goſſip Venus one fair word,  
One nickname to her *pureblind* ſon and heir. *Shakeſp.*  
The truth appears fo naked on my ſide,  
That any *pureblind* eye may find it out. *Shakeſp.*  
'Tis known to ſeveral  
Of head piece extraordinary; lower meſſes  
Perchance, are to this buſineſs *pureblind*. *Shakeſp.*  
Like to *pureblind* moles, no greater light than that little  
which they ſhun. *Drummond.*  
Darkneſs, that here ſurrounded our *pureblind* underſtandings,  
will vaniſh at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*  
Drop in bleak thick-fighted eyes,  
They'd make them ſee in darkeſt night,  
Like owls, though *pureblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*  
*Pureblind* man  
Sees but a part of th' chain, the neareſt links;  
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,  
That ſees all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
PUREBLINDNESS. *n. f.* [from pureblind.] Shortneſs of ſight.  
PURCHASABLE. *adj.* [from purchaſe.] That may be purchaſed  
or bought.  
Money being the counterbalance to all things purchaſable by  
it, as much as you take off from the value of money, to  
much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*  
To PURCHASE. *v. a.* [purchaſſes, Fr.]  
1. To buy for a price.  
You have many a *purchaſe* d ſlave,  
Which like your allies, and your dogs and mules,  
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakeſp.*  
His ſons buried him in the cave, which Abraham purchaſed  
of the ſons of Hebr. *Gen. xxv.*  
2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.  
A world who would not *purchaſe* with a bribe. *Milton.*  
3. To expiate or recompence by a fine or forfeit.  
I will be deaf to pleading and excuſes,  
Nor tears nor prayers ſhall *purchaſe* out abuſes;  
Therefore uſe none. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
PURCHASE. *n. f.* [purchaſe, old Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.  
He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better  
*purchaſe* for him, than if he laid out the money for an addi-  
tion to his former acres. *Locke on Education.*  
Our thriving dean has purchaſ'd land;  
A *purchaſe* which will bring him clear  
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*  
2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken.  
A beauty waining and diſtreſſed widow  
Made prize and *purchaſe* of his wanton eye;  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To baſe deſecration. *Shakeſp.*  
The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes poſſeſſion of  
his ſtores; but he had little joy of the *purchaſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*  
PURCHASER. *n. f.* [from purchaſe.] A buyer; one that gains  
any thing for a price.  
Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchaſer* is to  
paſs both licence, fine and recovery. *Bacon.*  
So unhappy have been the *purchaſers* of church lands, that,  
though in ſuch purchaſes, men have uſually the cheapeſt penny-  
worths, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South.*  
Moſt of the old ſtatues may be well ſuppoſed to have been  
cheaper to their firſt owners, than they are to a modern  
*purchaſer*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*  
PURE. *adj.* [pur, pure, Fr. purus, Lat.]  
1. Not filthy; not fullied.  
There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and  
yet is not waſhed from their filthineſs. *Prov. xxx. 12.*  
2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.  
Thou *pureſt* ſtone, whoſe pureneſs doth preſent  
My *pureſt* mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*

# PUR

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.  
What philoſophy ſhall comfort a villain, that is hal'd to  
the rack for murdering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and  
unmingled forrow, his body is rent with torment, his name  
with ignominy, his ſoul with ſhame and forrow, which are to  
laſt eternally. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
*Pure* and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much a kin to  
ſimple and compound; ſo a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in  
it no alloy. *Watts's Logic.*  
4. Not connected with any thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathe-  
matics.  
Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed;  
and though the *pure* do handle only abſtract quantity in the  
general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth conſider  
the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. *Wilkins.*  
When a propoſition expreſſes that the predicate is connected  
with the ſubject, it is called a *pure* propoſition; as every true  
chriſtian is an honeſt man. *Watts.*  
5. Free; clear.  
His mind of evil *pure*  
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*  
6. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent.  
Who can ſay, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure*  
from my fin? *Prov. xx. 9.*  
O welcome *pure* ey'd faith,  
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity.  
No hand of ſtrife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*  
7. Inſcorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.  
Her guiltleſs glory juſt Britannia draws  
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel.*  
8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech.  
As oft as I read thoſe comedies, ſo oft doth ſound in mine  
ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Aſham.*  
9. Mere: as, a *pure* villain, *purus* *putus* *nebulosus*, Lat.  
The lord of the caſtle was a young man of ſpirit, but had  
late out of *pure* wearineſs of the fatigue, and having ſpent  
moſt of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*  
There happened a bloody civil war among the hawks,  
when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good na-  
ture, ſend their mediators to make them friends again.  
*L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
10. Chaſte; modeſt.  
PURELY. *adv.* [from pure.]  
1. In a *pure* manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.  
I will *purely* purge away thy droſs, and take away all thy  
tine. *Iſaiah i. 25.*  
2. Innocently; without guilt.  
3. Merely.  
The being able to raiſe an army, and conducting it to fight  
againſt the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his  
power. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Upon the particular obſervations on the metallick and mi-  
neral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely*  
and immediately concerns the natural hiſtory of thoſe  
bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*  
I converſe in full freedom with men of both parties; and if  
not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made  
acquaintance at court more under one miniſtry than another.  
*Swift.*  
PURENESS. *n. f.* [from pure.]  
1. Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.  
They came to the river ſide, which of all the rivers of  
Greece had the prize for excellent *pureneſs* and ſweetneſs, in  
ſo much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding  
healthful. *Sidney.*  
No circumſtances are like to contribute more to the ad-  
vancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pure-  
neſs* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquility of go-  
vernment. *Temple.*  
2. Simplicity; exemption from compoſition.  
An eſſence eternal and ſpiritual, of abſolute *pureneſs* and  
ſimplicity. *Raleigh.*  
My love was ſuch,  
It could, though he ſupply'd no fuel, burn;  
Rich in itſelf, like elemental fire,  
Whole *pureneſs* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*  
3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.  
May we evermore ſerve thee in holineſs and *pureneſs* of  
living. *Common Prayer.*  
4. Freedom from vicious modes of ſpeech.  
In all this good propriety of words, and *pureneſs* of phraſes  
in Terence, you muſt not follow him always in placing of  
them. *Aſham's Schoolmaſter.*  
PURFILE. *n. f.* [pourfilée, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for  
women's gowns, made of tinſel and thread; called alſo  
bobbin work. *Bailey.*  
To PURFILE. *v. a.* [pourfiler, Fr. proſfilare, Italian.] To de-  
corate with a wrought or flower'd border; to border with  
embroidery; to embroider.  
A goodly lady clad in ſcarlet red,  
Purſied with gold and pearl of rich aſſay. *Fa. Queen.*  
An